

# Party's Position Defined in Platform and Burrows' Speech



WADE ELLIS, of Ohio.



MYRON T. HERRICK, of Ohio.

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.  
To Be Permanent ChairmanHENRY W. TAFT.  
Mr. Taft's BrotherCHARLES P. TAFT  
Editor of the Cincinnati Times-Star

## PRINCIPLES OF PARTY DEFINED IN PLATFORM

CHICAGO, ILL., June 16.—The platform as it now stands is as follows:

Once more the Republican party in national convention assembled submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation her seat of honor in the councils of the world now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

In this, the greatest era of American advancement, the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln has there been such mighty progress in these ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice, their most exalted servant has come to represent not political sovereignty alone, but the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen.

American manhood and womanhood have been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and highest standards of right and wrong in private life have become the cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and dependence; the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by many, many virtues of justice and fair play.

### Accomplishments of Roosevelt.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, brave and impartial enforcement of the law, and protection of legal trusts and monopolies, the punishment of evildoers in the public service, the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the inland waterways and the complete overthrow of enormous rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes, the amelioration of the conditions of wage workers everywhere, the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the forward step in the improvement of the great highways and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which is made more secure the guarantee of life, liberty and property. These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt's place in history. But more than all else the great things he had done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unflinching adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government.

Under the guidance of Republican principles, the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth to-day exceeds that of England and all her colonies, and that of France and Germany combined. When the Republican party was born the total wealth of the country was \$10,000,000,000. It has leaped to \$110,000,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but \$60,000,000,000 in 500 years. The United States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all manufactured products.

In the great necessities of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of all activity; iron, the chief basis of all industries; cotton, the staple foundation of all fabrics; wheat, corn and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, American supremacy is undisputed.

And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched. We have vast domains of 30,000,000 square miles literally bursting with latent treasure. The waiting magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind; a country rich in soil and climate, in the unharnessed energy of its rivers and in all the varied products of God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productivity of the past and with confidence in the prosperity of the future, the Republican party declares for the principle that in the development and employment of wealth so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all.

### Panic Not So Dead.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded and the necessity of promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies as the recent safe passage of the American people through financial disturbance, which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule, or the menace of it, might have equaled the familiar Democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon the sound basis of American

premarry, and hall with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

Since the election of William McKinley in 1896 the people of this country have felt under the wisdom of legislation in the legislative department the many wise and progressive measures adopted by recent sessions of Congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government.

### Charged to Democrats.

Only the obstruction and filibustering of a Democratic minority in the last House of Congress prevented the enactment of a number of measures of great public benefit, the consideration of which can only be intrusted to another Republican majority. But many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the emergency currency bill, the appointment of the national monetary commission, the employers' and government liability laws, the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and navy, the widows pension bill, the model child-labor law for the District of Columbia, the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen, and many acts conserving the public wealth.

The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the step already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of the two houses. We are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules.

### Principle of Protection.

In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries, and the benefits that follow are best secured by the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President, under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republic's policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will avoid injury to domestic interests.

### Approves Emergency Measures.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by the last session of Congress of the temporary enactment designed to protect the public from a repetition of such stringency only until there can be established a permanent currency system that will avoid all repetition of such a crisis. The Republican party is committed to the development of such a permanent system, responding to our best interests.

### Preparing the Platform

SENATOR ALBERT J. HOPKINS.  
Chairman Committee on Resolutions.

## THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, ILL., June 15.—The following is the new National Republican Committee:

Alabama—P. D. Barker.  
Arkansas—Powell Clayton.  
California—George A. Knight.  
Colorado—Charles Cavender.  
Connecticut—Charles F. Brunker.  
Delaware—T. Coleman DuPont.  
Florida—James N. Coombs.  
Georgia—William E. Dorah.  
Illinois—Frank O. Lowden.  
Indiana—Horace S. New.  
Iowa—Ernest A. Hart.  
Kansas—David W. Mulvaney.  
Kentucky—Louisiana—Pearl Wight.  
Maine—John F. Hill.  
Maryland—William P. Jackson.  
Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane.  
Michigan—John W. Bodziet.  
Minnesota—Frank B. Kellogg.  
Mississippi—L. B. Mosely.  
Missouri—Thomas C. Marshall.  
Nebraska—Victor Rosewater.  
Nevada—P. L. Franklin.  
New Hampshire—Fred Estabrook.  
New Jersey—Franklin Murphy.

New York—William L. Ward.  
North Carolina—Edward C. Duncan.  
North Dakota—James Kennedy.  
Ohio—A. L. Vorys.  
Oklahoma—C. M. Cade.  
Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.  
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.  
Rhode Island—Charles B. Bragdon.  
South Carolina—John G. Capers.  
South Dakota—Thomas Thorson.  
Tennessee—Texas—Creel A. Lyon.  
Vermont—James W. Brook.  
Virginia—Alvah H. Martin.  
Washington—Robert L. McCormick.  
West Virginia—N. H. Scott.  
Wisconsin—Alfred G. Rogers.  
Wyoming—George E. Paxton.  
Yukon—L. P. Shuckelford.  
Arizona—W. S. Sturges.  
District of Columbia—Sidney Bieber.  
Hawaii—A. G. M. Robertson.  
New Mexico—Solomon Luna.  
Philippine Islands.  
Puerto Rico—R. H. Todd; Philipines, Henry McCall, re-elected.

Re-elected.

needs and in line in all respects with the most progressive nations of the world, and the appointment of a monetary commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose.

The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce and marvelous growth in wealth and population, multiplying the center of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South and entailing periodic changes in the law, require the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agricultural manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest, and above all, it must be in harmony with the Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar should be based upon, redeemable in and as good as gold.

In line with the purpose here declared to secure by every wise means greater safety and stability in the banking and currency system, we favor the establishment of postal savings banks for the people upon principles embodied in the measure now pending in Congress and set for vote on December 14th next.

### Antitrust and Rate Laws.

The Republican party passed the Sherman law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic rejection. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened, and its real object better obtained, by such amendments as will give to the Federal government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of such interstate corporations having power and opportunity to effect monopolies and at the same time will not interfere with the operation of such interstate corporations, business men, farmers and wage-earners as result in a positive benefit to the public.

We approve the enactment of the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations as the result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shippers over the small shippers have substantially disappeared.

We commend the appropriation of \$500,000 by the present Congress in order to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission thoroughly to investigate and to make the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the Interstate Commerce law should be further amended, so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements, subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever, and especially favor the enactment of such legislation as will prevent by Federal restriction the future overruns of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

### To Better Labor Conditions.

The enactment in constitutional form by the present session of Congress of the employers' liability law; the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional provisions for the reduction of the hours of laborers, trainmen and railroad telegraphers; the successful exercise of the law in securing arbitration between interstate railroads and their employees, and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employees of the government are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration. But there is further work to be done, and the Republican party pledges its devotion to every cause that makes for safety and betterment of conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the country. The same wise policy which has induced the Republican party to establish an eight-hour day in the construction of all public works, to increase the list of employees who shall have preferred claim

for wages under the bankruptcy laws, to adopt an adequate child-labor statute for the District of Columbia; to direct an investigation into the conditions of working women and children and later the employees of telephone and telegraph companies, engaged in interstate business; to appropriate \$150,000 at the recent session of Congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophes and loss of life in the mines, and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor will be pursued in every legitimate direction within Federal authority to lighten the burden of the people, the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toil.

The Republican party recognizes the special needs of wage workers generally for their wellbeing means the wellbeing of all. But more important than all other considerations is that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as that of the wage-earner is the farmer. The farmer is the backbone of the whole country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the national government to the aid of the farmer. Not only in advancing agriculture, but in increasing the conveniences of rural life in order to attract farmers' sons and daughters toward, rather than away from, the farm, have we recognized the use of the administration, been engaged.

Free rural mail delivery was established over earnest Democratic opposition; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economical advantage of good country roads, maintained more and more largely by public expense and less and less at the expense of the private owners. In this work we recommend the growing funds of State aid, and believe in such national assistance as can be appropriately rendered.

### The Writ of Injunction.

We declare for such amendments of the statutes of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the use of the writ of injunction as will on the one hand prevent the summary issue of such orders without proper consideration and on the other will preserve undiminished the power of the courts to enforce their process, to the end that justice be done at all times and to all parties.

The Republican party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law of the land the declaration that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it declares today that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation, and that equal justice for all man, without regard to race or color.

We approve the efforts of President Roosevelt and the Republican majority in Congress, over a solid Democratic opposition, to secure equal accommodations on railroads and other public carriers for all citizens, whether white or black, and we declare once more and without reservation for the enforcement of the constitution which we have designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices like the so-called "grandfather clauses," that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone as unfair, unjust, American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

We reaffirm former declarations that the civil service laws enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican party, shall continue to be maintained and improved.

**Conserve Our Natural Resources.**  
We endorse the movement inaugurated by the President for the cooperative conservation of natural resources, we favor the preservation of the White

Mountain and Appalachian forests; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber and commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement, on a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and Great Lakes whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of Providence.

### Improve Army and Navy.

The Sixtieth Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the army and making the militia of the States an integral part of the national establishment; authorizing joint manœuvres of the army and militia; fortifying new naval bases and completing the construction of coaling stations; instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships; adding two new battleships, two torpedo boat destroyers, three steam collars and eight submarines to the strength of the navy. Although at peace with the world and secure in our business, the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless desire our universal readiness at all times to defend her traditional doctrines, protect her citizens at home and abroad and secure for the American people in promoting permanent tranquility among the nations.

### For International Peace.

The recent contributions of American statesmanship to the great cause of international peace so effectively realized and advocated in The Hague conference, are an occasion for just pride and gratification. At the last session of the Senate of the United States eleven Hague conventions were ratified, establishing the right of neutral powers to refuse to supply arms and munitions to belligerent nations, and the right of international control over the manufacture of arms and munitions.

The same session twelve arbitration conventions with great nations were confirmed, annulling the force of the country's treaties of supreme peace were ratified. We endorse such achievements as the supreme duty of a nation can perform, tending to the application of force and strengthening the bond of friendship and good will with all the nations of the world.

We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine, neutralize the country's so essential to national defense, the enlargement of foreign trade and the industrial prosperity of our own people.

We endorse the movement designed to secure the organization of all existing national health agencies into a single national health department, and favor such legislation as will effect this purpose.

Another Republican policy which must be ever maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the nation's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase to the widows' pensions made by the last Congress, and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws to the end that the people's gratitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the progressing years.

The American government in Republican hands has freed Cuba, given peace and protection to Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag, and begun the construction of the Panama Canal. The present conditions can Cuba indicate the wisdom of maintaining between that republic and this imperishable bonds of mutual interest.

(Continued on Ninth Page)

## RECORD IS REVIEWED IN SPEECH OF BURROWS

CHICAGO, ILL., June 16.—The speech of Senator Burrows, the temporary chairman, was regarded as the keynote to the party's campaign. The speech was quite long and entered upon an exhaustive discussion of public questions. After reviewing the campaign of four years ago, Senator Burrows said:

In view of this endorsement, it became pertinent and opportune to inquire, What has the Republican party done in the last four years of government? The reply during the last four years, the most remarkable and brilliant in the history of the party and the country, is its matchless course of industrial triumphs. The wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party during the long years of its ascendancy and administration of national affairs laid the foundation for the public weal so securely that no disquieting conditions of the country's residence advance.

### Material Advances.

Since the last national Republican convention, four years ago, our population has increased from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000, while 4,000,000 of immigrants from every quarter of the globe have found welcome to our shores and prospects. During the last four years our flocks and herds have increased in value from \$2,938,000,000 to \$4,331,000,000.

The value of our farm products from 1903 to 1907, inclusive, reached \$5,917,000,000 to \$7,412,000,000. The output of coal from 314,000,000 tons to 420,000,000 tons. The production of gold from 1,331,000,000 to 1,800,000,000.

The accumulation in savings banks of \$2,800,000,000 in 1903 was augmented to \$3,435,000,000 in 1907. The deposits in all banks in 1903, aggregating \$9,550,000,000, reached the fabulous sum of \$12,000,000,000 in 1907, an increase of \$2,450,000,000 in four years.

Two million of spindles in our cotton mills were added, and the domestic cotton used in our factories in 1907 amounted to over 5,900,000 bales, as against 3,221,000 bales in 1903.

The importations of raw silk to supply our mills increased from a little over 15,000,000 pounds in 1903 to nearly 19,000,000 pounds in 1907.

In spite of the disquieting conditions incident to the regulation of rates on interstate railroads, 20,000 miles of new track have been added in the past four years.

The output of pig iron, the barometer of trade, in 1907 was 25,781,000 tons, as against a little over 18,000,000 tons in 1903, and our exports of iron and steel increased from \$3,642,000 in 1903 to \$13,153,000 in 1907.

The cotton fabrics wrought in American mills from our domestic cotton consumed in 1903, 3,924,000,000 bales, while in 1907 they required more than 5,000,000,000.

The output of manufacturers advanced from \$168,000,000 in 1903 to \$740,000,000 in 1907.

Our imports of raw material for use in domestic manufacture increased from \$330,000,000 in 1903 to \$477,000,000 in 1907, while our exports in the calendar year of 1907 were nearly

\$2,000,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent. over those of four years ago.

The mills and factories temporarily closed by reason of financial disturbances are rapidly resuming operations, calling labor back to profitable employment.

This record of material activity in field and forest, factory and farm, mines and mills during the last four years might be indefinitely extended, but this is quite sufficient to show the development and robust condition of our industrial life.

### Outlying Possession.

The speaker reviewed the progress made in the various departments of government, sketched the work of Congress at its last session and continued: The management of our outlying possessions under Republican administration has been attended with remarkable success. Under American occupation and control the commerce of the island of Porto Rico, which the most prosperous days of Spanish rule aggregated but \$22,000,000, was in 1907, \$56,000,000. The production of sugar has advanced from 109,000 tons to 244,000 tons, valued at \$15,000,000.

### Revision of the Tariff.

Touching tariff revision Mr. Burrows said in part:

The Republican party stands for a revision and readjustment of our customs laws as changed industrial conditions at home and abroad may make necessary. Keeping steadily in view the cardinal principles of protection to American industries and American labor. As evidence of its good faith in this regard the national House of Representatives, clothed under the Constitution with exclusive jurisdiction to originate all bills for raising revenue, on the 20th of April just past, by formal resolution, authorized and directed its Committee on Ways and Means, the committee charged with the duty of preparing the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

These are the principles which will govern the revision of the tariff. The public declarations by Congress, upon the eve of the election, gave the most solemn assurance possible that the work will be speedily undertaken and pressed to an early consummation.

### Temporary Chairman



SENATOR JULIUS CRESSOR BURROWS.